

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS,
store and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Jan. 30, 1857—tf.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PINE
APPLE, in store and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

100 BBLs. KANAHA SALT, for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

Nov. 14, 1856—1y.*

For Rent.

THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next.

Oct. 9, 1857—1f. D. MERIWETHER.

6 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, just received and for sale by
April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

THIS is a new medicine, admirably adapted for its purpose, and pleasant to the taste, at
April 4. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

THE COMMONWEALTH. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15th, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.
Was received by the Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of sundry bills which originated in that House, and also sundry Senate bills.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the response of the Auditor to the resolution offered by Mr. SUGGARD, on yesterday, in relation to the settlement with the Trustees of Transylvania University: ordered to be printed.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the board of managers of the Kentucky state agricultural society: ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.
Mr. BUCKNER, Judiciary—asked to be discharged from a leave to bring in a bill to pay jurors, &c., before justices, police judges, &c.; discharged.

Same—a bill to charter the German gymnastic association of Covington.

The bill was opposed briefly by Mr. ANDREWS, and advocated by Mr. FISK.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of yeas 29, nays 7.

The reading was dispensed with and the bill passed.

Mr. BUCKNER, Judiciary—a bill to charter Naomi Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F.

Mr. WRIGHT said:

I shall oppose the passage of the bill for the reason that there is a general law upon the subject, which law was amended at the last session of the Legislature, designed to meet and cover the whole ground of local legislation. If the law was not sufficient to meet the case, it is certainly within our power so to amend the law as to meet fully the case; and let them be incorporated by the courts, and by so doing, we will avoid all this long list of local legislation. I recollect, sir, that at the last session of the legislature this principle of local legislation was adopted to a very great extent. I know not, sir, whose bill this is, but desire that the Senate will make a test upon this bill, and speak in terms that cannot be misunderstood, and decide, once for all, the subject of local legislation.

Mr. SUGGARD moved to recommitt the bill, with instructions, to the Judiciary Committee, to report against all such bills as are embraced in the provisions of the general law upon the subject of corporations.

Mr. GROVER moved an amendment to the instructions, requiring the committee to enquire into whether the laws now in force are not sufficient for the subject of local legislation.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. SUGGARD. The bill was then recommitted, with the instructions.

Mr. EDWARDS, Judiciary—a bill to regulate trials of civil cases before justices of the peace in the city of Paducah: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the Winchester and Mt. Sterling turnpike road company: passed.

Mr. FISK, Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of certain clerks of this commonwealth: [allowed two years to collect fees]: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington: passed.

Same—a bill to charter the Parquet springs company: passed.

Mr. PORTER, Circuit Courts—a bill to change the times of holding the circuit, equity, and criminal courts in the 1st judicial district: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the circuit and county courts of this commonwealth: [allows two years to collect fees]: passed.

Mr. GRUNDY, Propositions and Grievances—a bill for the benefit of Jacques Guidin: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the law concerning idiots: passed.

Mr. MATTHEWSON—a bill to charter the Big Sandy navigation company:

U. S. SENATOR.

A message was received from the H. R., by Mr. Combs, announcing that they were ready to go into the election of a United States Senator, to serve six years from the 4th of March, 1859.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Senate took up the H. R. resolution for the election of a U. S. Senator.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to strike out the 15th of December, for the purpose of inserting another day.

A debate arose on this motion.

Messrs. ANDREWS and WHITAKER advocated it; and

Messrs. MARTIN, SILVERTOOTH, and RUST, opposed it.

Mr. MARTIN then moved the previous question, which was sustained—yeas 48, nays none.

The question was then taken on striking out the 15th of December, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 18; and it was stricken out.

Mr. ANDREWS then moved to insert January 5th, 1858, (the 1st Tuesday)—yeas 20, nays 17.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH offered a resolution, to send a message to the House of Representatives, that the Senate is now ready to elect a U. S. Senator.

The SPEAKER decided it out of order, as it was not an amendment to, or substitute for, the original resolution.

Mr. BUCKNER moved the previous question on the H. R. resolution as amended; which was ordered—yeas 21, nays 17.

The resolution was amended, was then adopted—yeas 22, nays 16.

Mr. BUCKNER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question, which was sustained.

Mr. NEWELL—Ways and Means—a bill for the benefit of Wm. Williams, late clerk of the Owsley circuit and county courts: passed.

Mr. CHAMBLIN—Ways and Means—a bill for the benefit of James Trimble, clerk of the Floyd circuit and county courts: passed.

Mr. McCREARY—Internal Improvement—a bill to incorporate the Alexandria turnpike road company in Campbell county: passed.

Also—a bill to repeal an act commonly called the Bracken road law, so far as it applied to Harrison county: passed.

Also—a bill to change the act of March 10, 1856, in relation to tolls on Kentucky river: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

Mr. MACHEN—Judiciary—to whom was referred a Senate bill for the benefit of the sheriffs of this commonwealth, with the amendment thereto offered by Mr. LINDSEY, with instructions to report this day at 11 o'clock, A. M., made the following report, which was adopted and the time asked therein, granted:

The committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled, "an act for the benefit of the sheriffs of this commonwealth," and the amendment thereto thereto reported: that they have had the bill and amendment under consideration.

They considered it their duty to make enquiries of the Auditor as to the public necessities, and the manner in which the sheriffs are making their payments of the revenue. They have ascertained that the sheriffs generally, and especially of the counties yielding the largest revenue, are paying up their public dues satisfactorily.

They were also informed that it was not the habit of the government to exact the damages, interest and forfeitures imposed by law on defaulting sheriffs, whose payments were made in full before the session of the fiscal term of the Franklin circuit court, which sets on the 4th Monday in January.

It appears that about \$120,000 will be needed to meet to New York to pay the interest on the State debt, payable 1st January next at that place; that \$67,000 will be required in January to pay the interest on the school fund, and about \$230,000 on the 1st of March next to pay for common school purposes, besides the ordinary expenses of government, including the expenses of this bill.

Mr. WINFREY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Education be requested to enquire into the expediency of amending the 88th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled Schools and Seminars, and make their report to the House, by bill or otherwise.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
A Senate bill for the benefit of Wm. B. White and others, of Whitley county: passed.

A Senate bill to incorporate the Virginia and Kentucky bridge company: referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

Resolution from the Senate in relation to documents received from the State of Ohio and other states: referred to committee on Federal Relations.

A Senate bill to amend the mechanics lien law of Hickman and Graves counties: passed.

MOTIONS.
On motion Mr. DAVIS was added to the committee on the Penitentiary.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.
Mr. MACHEN moved that the House now proceed to ballot for U. S. Senator.

Mr. GOODLOE moved an adjournment, which motion was lost.

A lengthy and animated debate ensued, principally upon the question as to whether the day fixed by law for the election of U. S. Senator had or had not passed.

At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock P. M., a call of the roll was ordered.

The motion of Mr. MACHEN was then adopted, and the House proceeded to nominate candidates for U. S. Senator.

Mr. NEWELL nominated Hon. L. W. Powell.

Mr. COMBS nominated Hon. J. B. Thompson.

And then the House adjourned.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette says:

The last will and testament of the late George W. P. Custis, of this county, was admitted to probate at the December term of the county court, and by it, we learn, that he directed that all his slaves, on his different plantations, be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate to remove them from the Commonwealth. There are, probably, some two or three hundred slaves thus set free.

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary enquire into the necessity of enacting laws, to authorize the clerks of the court of appeals circuit and county courts, to appoint deputies, and legalizing the acts of the deputies heretofore done; and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. KELSEY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

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Messrs. KELSEY and COMBS were appointed as said committee.

Mr. COMBS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

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The Secretary in condensing the operations of the Land Bureau says that the area of our public domain, now undisposed of, consists of 1,086,137,536 acres.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, and the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857, public lands have been surveyed and reported to the extent of

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This shows a falling off in land receipts from those for the corresponding period of the preceding year of \$5,322,145.99. With a falling off during the same period in the location of lands with warrants of more than 20 per cent.

Whatever may have been the cause of this diminution, the fact demonstrates that, long before the prostration of all credit by the suspension of the banking institutions, the investment in wild lands had greatly decreased.

There are eighty three organized land districts in all—through there are none in New Mexico and Utah, where operations have been suspended through the hostilities of Indians and Mormons.

A geological survey of the former Territory is recommended.

In referring to the report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, the Secretary says the Indian tribes within our limits number about 325,000 about whom he gives much information.

In regard to pensions, the Secretary says that the Attorney General has given an opinion that children or grandchildren have no claim to the pension of a soldier or widow who has not established their right to it in their lifetime. This reverses a practice which has obtained to a considerable extent. He recommends that the forgery of land warrants be made a penal offense.

Attention is called to the anomalous method of the appointment of clerks of courts by Judges, and a change in the tenure of their office is recommended, so that they may be appointed in the same manner as marshals and district attorneys.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was made last winter for erecting a court-house in Boston. But the Masonic Temple being offered to the department for \$105,000, the proposition was accepted, subject to the approval of Congress.

Statements are given respecting the progress made in several wagon roads, directed by Congress at the last session.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1857.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

The Governor's house will be open for the reception of company from 8 o'clock until 11 1/2 o'clock, on every Monday evening during the session of the General Assembly.

Our readers are already aware that President Buchanan has summarily removed from office JOHN McKEON, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for New York, on account of his opposition to the election of Wood as Mayor of New York city. It was not pretended that McKeon had failed in any respect to discharge his duties as a Federal official, but, on the contrary, he is acknowledged to have been an energetic and efficient officer. It was not pretended that he was incompetent or dishonest, or even that he had flinched from Democratic principles. But he was dismissed simply because he could not conscientiously vote to place Wood in a position to which he was notoriously a disgrace and a shame. The only ground of complaint against him was that he refused to place the duty of keeping the peace of New York city in the hands of a man who is well known to be a confederate and patron of an armed band of ruffians, assassins, and law-breakers; because he refused to trust the security of the lives and property of the citizens of New York to a man who publicly counseled an infuriated mob of foreign paupers and convicts to take by force that property, unless the respectable citizens of New York would agree to support some thousands of men whose misfortune it had been to be deprived of employment; because he refused to place the public revenues of a great city under the control of a man who, as has been proved, was a swindler and a rascal; because, in short, he manfully repudiated the idea advanced by Mayor Wood, that Democrats would invariably support the nominee of their party for any office, even though he were a felon, and because he could not place confidence in one who had time and again betrayed the confidence of all who had relied upon him, except the most corrupt of his myrmidons. He voted for a political friend and not an opponent, but he preferred that that man should be honest. This, and this only, was the sum of his offense.

It is beneath the dignity of the Chief Executive of such a nation as ours to interfere in municipal elections directly or indirectly, and we regard the action of Mr. Buchanan in the case of McKeon as an outrage upon individual rights. It was not only a little action, but it will become one who professes to uphold in its greatest latitude the doctrine that the people should choose their own rulers, to endeavor by threats, and bribes, and by all the influence the extensive Federal patronage is able to exert, to foist upon a people a man who is obnoxious to them. And least of all should the President of the United States sustain the iniquity of so corrupt a demagogue as Wood, and thus tacitly endorse his profligacy.

L. W. POWELL.—This gentleman has been fortunate enough to gain the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator, to succeed the Hon. John B. Thompson, and on yesterday his name was put in nomination in the House of Representatives. After Mr. Guthrie's withdrawal from the field, the Hon. Elijah Hise, who, by the way, is intellectually one of the first men in the Democratic party of Kentucky, Col. Preston, and several other aspirants were quickly slaughtered, leaving Mr. Boyd the only competitor of Powell for the palm. It was generally believed that Boyd would be the candidate, but within the last ten days Powell has gained upon him wonderfully, and at last has been proclaimed triumphant. But it can hardly be said that his greatness has been thrust upon him, but, to give him his due, it is the reward of his own exertions.

Personally Mr. Powell is much less objectionable than some of the other aspirants for the position, but politically he is as violent a Democrat and as bitter an anti-American as there is in the State. But all things considered we are by no means sorry that he has obtained the nomination. He is an affable, social, pleasant spoken gentleman whom nearly everybody likes, and during his stay in Frankfort he endeared many persons of both political parties to him. His warmest personal friends in this city are Americans. Although very far from being a Clay, a Crittenden, a Rowan, a Barry, or a Hardin, he is still superior in intellect, and in moral character to the generality of the Democratic politicians in the State. Altogether, the Democracy might have done much worse than they have by nominating Mr. Powell. We hope that if he is elected, he will discard the character of the partisan and assume that of a bold, manly and independent statesman of elevated views—and that he will adopt as his standard the tone of those men who studied the interests of their country, and not the advancement of self or party, and especially of that man who would rather have been right than President.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, passed through Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday, on his way to Washington. [Democratic Paper.]

The services of Vice President Breckinridge will be invaluable to the nation in "trailing points of order,"—the extent of the participation he is expected to take in the direction of our National affairs.

We are glad to see the bold and manly position which the Louisville Journal takes upon the question of sustaining the Normal School at Lexington, and wish that every paper in the State, without distinction of party, would rally around this great cause with the same independence. The Journal's article upon the subject deserves a re-publication:

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—We regret to find, in the report of the legislative proceedings at Frankfort, that a bill has been presented to repeal the act establishing a normal school. The Governor, in his message, takes a broad and elevated view of this subject, and presents the claims of the normal school upon the people of the State wisely and well. He sets forth in strong terms the advantages that must accrue to the system of public instruction by the continuance and liberal support of this school for teachers.

The opponents of this institution can find no tenable ground for their opposition to it. They may say that the appropriation for it is taken from the common school fund, and that the benefit to be derived from it is not commensurate with the expense. It would not, we think, be a difficult task to answer these objections, and a slight inquiry into the true condition of the common schools in this and other States, and a reference to the experience of those States where normal schools are recognized as the most efficient means of extending the influence and elevating the condition of the common schools, will, it is hoped, cause the legislators at Frankfort to pause before they voluntarily surrender the benefits derived by their constituents from this useful and important institution.

It is true, not only of Kentucky, but of almost every State in the Union, that no class of people is so blindly entrusted with the interests of its country as those to whom are confided the moral and intellectual training of children.—Clergymen are required to pursue their theological studies in the regular schools of theology; physicians are required to listen to lecture after lecture and to attend clinics and hospitals for years and to pass rigid examinations before they receive their diplomas, and even then they are not received into the full confidence of the community until their skill has been repeatedly tested; mechanics must serve out their apprenticeship till they are practiced in the nice adaptation of one brick to another or their skillful fingers shall have attained sufficient dexterity to adjust the wheels of that complex little piece of machinery which enables us to mark with accuracy the flight of time, or their strong arms, with the aid of unerring sight, forge the beam or the piston; while teachers receive no adequate training, moral, physical, or intellectual, and to them we commit, not our bodies to be healed, nor our watches to be repaired, nor our houses to be built, but the minds of our children to be educated—to be developed and trained and formed. We do not mean of course to assert that there are no instructors of the young who are highly cultivated, morally and intellectually; but we do assert, and we think that, in the selection of teachers, competence for the discharge of the grave responsibilities assumed are too seldom regarded.

Teaching has too long been confided to uneducated and inexperienced men and women, who make it a means of living and not an end in life. After experiencing for a long series of years the injurious effects of the incompetency of her teachers, the State of Massachusetts—the pioneer in the common school system of this country—established three normal schools as early as 1838, and in the last annual report of the Hon. J. D. May, the Secretary of the Board of Education, we find a long article upon this subject, commencing with these words: "One of the most efficient agencies for improving, not only the common schools but all the schools in the State has been the State normal schools." Then follows a detailed account of the practical working of these institutions. Again, in New York, besides the State Normal School at Albany, and a generous expenditure upon the system of common schools, a large appropriation is made to various institutes and academies in different portions of the State to defray the expense of a teachers' class in each of these institutions, and the pupils so prepared are eagerly sought both as common and private school teachers in New York and the adjacent States.

Much more may be said upon this subject, and many other things might be added from the experience of other States; but we must await another opportunity to give it the attention which the importance of the subject demands. From the report on common schools in this State for 1856, we find that the income from the school fund for 1856 was \$291,630, to be distributed among one hundred and four counties; while in 1846 the amount distributed for the same purpose was but \$9,002 29, and this increase in the demands of the people for common school instruction has taken place within the short period of ten years. With such a system, so rapidly advancing, shall we abandon all attempts to improve and extend it by supplying these numerous schools with competent and experienced teachers? For this will be the necessary result of discontinuing the appropriation for the normal school. Should this be done, we fear that our public school system will receive a blow from which it will suffer for years. The loss of the small sum necessary to the support of the normal school can hardly be felt by the common schools of the State, but the loss of well directed, wise and enlightened instruction will long be felt, even beyond the present generation.

We clip the following handsome compliment to a talented and highly estimable gentleman from the Shelby News:

COL. T. L. JONES.—This gentleman should not be forgotten by the American party. He made a gallant race, as their standard-bearer last August. Should the election of U. S. Senator be held this winter, we hope the vote of every American legislator will be given to Col. T. L. JONES.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1857.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Edgerton v. Macklin, Franklin; affirmed.
Morris v. Vannett, Franklin; affirmed.
Maysville & Lex. R. R. Co. v. Clay, Bourbon; affirmed.
Kitty (of color) v. The Com'th, Boone; reversed.
Gray v. Dorch, Greenup; reversed as to Darlington, Craycraft & Martin, and affirmed as to the other appellants.

ORDERS.

Herndon v. Herndon, Owen;
Blackburn v. Jackson, Henry;
Foree v. Foree, Henry;
Taylor v. O'Hara, Owen;
Hawes v. Stoker, Nicholas;
Morgan v. Dudley, Fayette—were argued.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1857.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor v. O'Hara, Owen; reversed.
Herndon v. Herndon, Owen; reversed.
Foree v. Foree, Henry; reversed.
Blackburn v. Jackson, Henry; affirmed.
Hawes v. Stoker, Nicholas; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Todd v. Dowd, judgment, Campbell—rule to file record by 40th day of term.
Lex. & Dan. R. R. Co. v. King & Miller, judgment, Fayette;
Wood v. Summitt, judgment, Nicholas;
Arbery v. Tanner, (vice versa), judgment, Nicholas;
Johnson v. Johnson, judgment, Nicholas;
Brannan v. Rogers, judgment, Nicholas;
Lisle v. Rogers, judgment, Fayette;
Lexington v. Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. judgment, Fayette;
Porter v. Foley, judgment, Kenton;
Offutt v. Offutt, judgment, Scott;
Baker v. McKim, judgment, Bourbon—were argued.

Mr. Andrews' Speech.

We have been fortunate enough to obtain a correct report of the speech delivered by Mr. Andrews, of Fleming, on his amendment to Mr. Silvertooth's resolution to go into the election of United States Senator on Tuesday, the 15th inst. We are indebted for the report to our clever young friend GEORGE C. STEADMAN, who, by the way, is one of the most accomplished and accurate and precise stenographers we ever knew:

MR. A. DREWS said:
MR. SPEAKER, this is a joint resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing a day (this day), for the election by the two houses of a United States Senator for six years, whose term shall commence after the expiration of the time of Hon. John B. Thompson, on the 4th of March, 1859. This resolution not only requires the concurrence of the Senate, but requires, by the constitution and rules, that it shall be carried by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the two houses and approved by the Governor. If this be so, it is manifest that there is not now sufficient time to perform this work to-day. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, move to strike out 15th, with a view when done to have some convenient future day inserted, in order that the two houses may perform the grave and important work contemplated by the resolution in order.

To these remarks Mr. Martin, of Floyd, made a short reply; Mr. Andrews then made the subjoined rejoinder.

REPLY TO MR. MARTIN.

MR. SPEAKER: I protest that I have too much respect, and appreciate sufficiently, what, due to the Senate, to allow myself to offer a mere tactious opposition to the proper discharge of any duty imposed upon the Senate. I made my motion in good faith, intending no more by it than declared by me when I made it. And that is, that this work shall not be defeated, but done in order, properly, and without haste or confusion; and I trust that the honorable Senator from Floyd knows me too well to know that when I declare to him that I do not intend to embarrass or defeat the election of a United States Senator, I intend what I say.

The Senator refers to the statute, and says that this is the day, and the one required by its solemn injunctions. Sir, that statute, if it could be conceived to be any other than advisory, as to the day when this work should be done, is of no force to-day. The day required by the statute has passed, and is no more. The statute declares that "the election shall be held on the eighth day after the organization of the General Assembly, on joint ballot." Now, sir, apply the rules of law for the computation of time, as settled by the Supreme Court of Kentucky, in the case of *Chiles v. Smith's heirs*, *Lill Ben. Monroe*, (a recent case), and the Senator will find that the day contemplated in the act has expired. The rule is that you count the day on which the act is to be performed, after which a certain other act is to be done. And now apply this rule to this case. The organization of the two Houses is an act, eight days after which an act is to be elected. Now, the two Houses were organized on Monday, which was one in the series of eight days, and Monday (yesterday) was the eighth day. So that if it even could have been argued that the statute was binding, the day is gone by.

It will be seen by reference to the opinion of the Court that the decree had been rendered on the 15th of Oct. 1848, and the writ of error sued out on the 15th day of Oct. 1851. The defendant, and the plaintiff, in the case, were the same, and the court held that the day was barred. The language of the two statutes being the same, viz: "After the organization," and "after the decree or judgment." But, Mr. Speaker, I make no point of this; my object is plain and manifest, and has in candor been declared to the Senate. I cannot agree with the Senator that the interest of Kentucky will suffer by reason of a few days delay. Sir, Kentucky is now, and will continue for years to come, to be represented by two Honorable Senators, able and willing to support the dignity of the State, and defend her highest honor and interest. Sir, I have declared all I desired to accomplish by the motion, and I mean no more than I have avowed.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am free to confess, that if I could call to my aid sufficient support to defeat, postpone, and defer an election of a U. S. Senator, I would willingly do so, and deem myself as having done the State some service. But this I do not now propose, nor do I intend so to propose. Many, very many, good reasons might be given in favor of postponing an election at this session. First, it is, in my judgment, inexpedient in view of the troubled and unsettled state of public and interesting questions, to elect a Senator so long in advance of the term to which he will take his seat. It is two years. Far to long. The Senate to elect, when the time comes, may hold opinions unsuited to the times and offensive to the people. I understand that Gov. Powell is the intended recipient of this high honor. Sir, while I have the highest personal regard for that Hon. gentleman and consider him entitled to fully as much confidence as any gentleman of his party, I am unwilling to keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—
R. C. STEELE.

At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—
R. C. STEELE.

Masonic Notice.

Hiram Lodge No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Lodge room in the third story over W. A. Gaines' store, adjoining the "Commonwealth Office," on Saint Clair street.

THE OFFICERS ARE
H. WINGATE, M.
G. B. MACKLIN, S. W.
W. B. HOLEMAN, J. W.
A. G. HODGES, Sec'y.
J. W. PRUETT, Tr.
P. SWIGERT, S. D.
H. RODMAN, J. D.
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend the meetings.
By order of the Lodge
G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro tem.
December 2, 1857—

W. R. SAMUEL

WITH
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order.
[Nov. 30, 1857—

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBURG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at
EVANS'
Nov. 16—
Book and Shoe Store.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. Next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call.
Sept. 2, 1857—

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4—
W. A. GAINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Public.

The undersigned have in course of preparation, and propose to publish as early as possible, a volume which shall contain, in concise form, and conveniently arranged for reference, a synopsis of the existing laws regulating the jurisdiction and duties of the inferior judicial, and ministerial offices of the State, as prescribed by the Revised Statutes and the Civil and Criminal Codes, and as by the laws passed subsequently thereto, including whatever changes may be made by the General Assembly now in session.

This book will contain, under appropriate heads, a condensed abstract of the laws applicable to each officer, as well as a great variety of approved forms, such as forms of Warrants, (civil and criminal), Judgments, Presentments, Bonds, Judgments, Orders, Returns, Reports, Depositions, Sheriffs' Deeds, Petitions, &c. In short, it will contain every form necessary to be used by Pre-siding Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Marshals, Assessors, Coroners, Clerks of Circuit and County Courts, Examiners, Commissioners in Chancery, other Commissioners, Surveyors, &c., in the discharge of every duty imposed by law.

This work has been undertaken after consultation with many of the most distinguished lawyers in our State. The radical changes made by the Revised Statutes and the Codes of Practice, in their opinion, render such a work necessary, in order that the various inferior judicial and ministerial officers of the State may properly discharge their respective duties. The frequent change of officers by election, and their consequent want of familiarity with the different modes of proceeding, is an additional consideration in favor of the importance of such a book.

In the general plan and preparation of this book we have secured the assistance of the most eminent lawyers in the State, and no form will be published by us until it shall have been first approved by them, or unless we find that it has been sanctioned by judicial decisions.

JAMES MONROE,
JNO. M. HARLAN.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15, 1857.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE B. HARROD as a candidate for the office of State Librarian.
[Dec. 15, 1857—

Christmas Books.

We have just received a handsome assortment of CHRISTMAS BOOKS. Call and examine before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.
MORRIS & HAMPTON.
December 12, 1857—

DR. VON MOSCHISER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated *Panoscopic Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]
Dec. 10, 1857—

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T. Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.

WILLIAM FLYNN, W. P.

R. LONG, Rec. Sec'y.
Dec. 8, 1857—

I. O. O. F.

CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend.
J. J. HAMPTON, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.
Dec. 4, 1857—
R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—
R. C. STEELE.

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By order of the Lodge
G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro tem.
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DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Nov. 16—
Book and Shoe Store.

New Goods.

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Sept. 2, 1857—

NO HUMBURG!

NOW READY
A PRACTICAL

\$16 SEWING MACHINE,

GIBBS' PATENT,
AND THE SIMPLEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

At W. P. LOOMIS' Main street.
A few Agencies and County Rights for sale.
H. F. FOWLER, Agent.
December 16—

FARE REDUCED!

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI

RAILROAD.

NEW, SHORT LINE, DIRECT,

Railroad Route to the East.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

LOOK AT ANY RAILROAD MAP TO DISCOVER the peculiar advantages of this new and most direct Eastern Route. No weary and sleepless nights, in cold and cheerless cars, stuck fast in SNOW DRIFTS, by this route. The cars of this road are new, and of the most approved construction, and comfortably warmed. This route leaves Cincinnati Eastward from the depot of the Little Miami Railroad, and passes through the Southern portion of Ohio, between Cincinnati and Baltimore the distance is 353 miles, which does not vary one degree from.

AN AIR LINE.

THE RATES OF FARE ON THIS LINE

Have been Reduced!

CINCINNATI TO BALTIMORE, \$14 50
CINCINNATI TO WASHINGTON, 15 50
CINCINNATI TO PHILADELPHIA, 17 50
CINCINNATI TO NEW YORK, 20 00

In consequence of the above reduction, some Roads refuse to sell our Tickets. Passengers from the East should therefore Purchase Tickets to Parkersburg Only, —AND— From the West to Cincinnati, Only, And they will in all cases

SAVE \$1 50

On each ticket, by so doing.

New Winter Arrangement Commences

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1857.

Three Daily Trains leave Depot of Little Miami Railroad, Front street, Cincinnati, as follows: *First Train*—6:25 A. M., Baltimore, Washington on Cincinnati Express, stopping only at the prominent stations on the line between Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington. By this train passengers reach the Ohio river at 3 P. M. Have on board the superlative steamboat John B. Clark, which time they are transported across the Ohio to Parkersburg, Va. Leave there at 4:30 P. M., and continuing on Express train arriving in Baltimore at 10:30 A. M., and in Washington at 11:30 A. M.

Passengers for Philadelphia and New York continue directly, through without delay in Baltimore, if they desire to do so. *Second Train* at 10 A. M., Mail and Way Express, stopping at all principal stations between the United States Mail. This Train reaches Parkersburg at 9:45 P. M., where PASSENGERS REMAIN OVER NIGHT, in the new and first class Hotel, adjoining the depot, resuming their journey at 8 A. M., next morning, and continuing on the United States Mail Train through to Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern cities.

Third Train at 3:30 P. M., for local travel to Chillicothe, Hillsboro and all way stations between those points and Cincinnati. Through Tickets are for sale in all principal Railroad Ticket offices in the West. To secure all the advantages above enumerated, ask for Tickets via MARIETTA RAILROAD, and do not take any other.

If you cannot procure such Tickets, buy only to Cincinnati and there procure tickets by this route. You will always save money by this course.

Through tickets, and all other information, can always be obtained at the office, No. 3, Burnet House, M. O'LEMAN, Agent; or at the office under the Spencer House, (fronting on the Levee) of J. B. OWSEN, Agent; or at the regular Ticket Office, in the Little Miami Depot.

GEORGE BARNES, Superintendent.
JOHN FOGGITT, General Ticket Agent.
Dec. 15, 1857—

Office City Council.

FRANKFORT, December 1, 1857. ORDERED, That an election for eight Councilmen for the city of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held in the Court House in this city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that R. Gillespie and John Baltzell, as Judges, superintend the said election.

By order of the Board:
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
Alfred J. W. BATTLE, City Clerk.
Dec. 15, 1857—

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.

LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between

LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

SOUTHERNER,

TRIPLETT, Master,

Leaves Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M. This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers is offered by careful and experienced men, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business hope to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

D. S. BENEDICT & SON, Agents.
C. BASHAM, Agent.
N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25 00.
[Dec. 4, 1857—

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our store and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—
Agents for the WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD. This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Cost's for hand sewing. For Sew

500 Agents Wanted!
A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.
THIRD DIVISION.
\$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building
LOTS in the West of California country, Vir-
ginia, to be divided among 10,000 subscribers, on
the 15th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten
Dollars, or Fifteen Dollars, one half down, the rest on
delivery of the land, &c. and a full description of the
land, &c. and a full description of the land, &c. and a
full description of the land, &c. and a full description of
the land, &c. and a full description of the land, &c. and
a full description of the land, &c. and a full description
of the land, &c. and a full description of the land, &c.
Apply to
R. BAUDER,
Port Royal, Caroline co., Va.
Sept 14-4d.

CHILD'S
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR
THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to
the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an
operation of
CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.
Now on exhibition at the Franklin Hotel. By its com-
bination of a Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually
cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball,
cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the
wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both
Mill and Farm Machines.
W. B. SMITH,
Jan 15-17

LOOK HERE!
\$20,000 STOCK
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA.
D'NING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian,
French, Belgian, and American Glass; China, Stone,
China, and Common Earthenware; British
Wares, Lamps, Girandoles, Waterfalls and Toys.
IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY.
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets,
Waters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at
EASTERN COST PRICE.
As others are willing to make in business.
All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and
latest styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for
them.
By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers
and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect sat-
isfaction.
Orders from the country punctually and correctly
attended to.
A. JAGGER & CO.,
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Morgan Hall, Louisville,
Ky., and No. 228, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 2, 1856-17.

COACH FACTORY.
HEMING & QUIN.
KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Car-
riages of any kind of Carriage made to order and of the
best material. We have purchased the sole right of
Everett's Patent Coupling,
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and
Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to
our Spring assortment of Carriages.
All work made by us warranted for one year.
April 2, 1855-17.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.
Operations on the Teeth will be conducted by a
skilled knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine;
this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From
this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the
patient, and of course, all work warranted; the work-
manship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully
received.
Office, at his residence on Main street,
Frankfort, May 27, 1852

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. Keenon informs his
readers that he has been
reinstated in his health,
and has purchased back from
A. E. Hodges the Bindery sold
to him in November last, and
will give his whole attention
to his management. He respectfully solicits a continuance
of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality
of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufac-
tured at short notice, on reasonable terms.
Bindery at the old residence of Mr. Keenon's, La
Olive, Frankfort, July 31, 1857-78-17

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE,
DIRECTED by a Board of
Visitors appointed by the
State, under the superin-
tendence of Col. E. W.
MORGAN, a distinguished
graduate of West Point, and
a practical Engineer, aided
by an able Faculty.
The course of study is that
taught in the best Colleges,
with the addition of a more
extended course in Mathe-
matics, Mechanics, Practical
Engineering and Mining Geology,
also in English Literature,
History, Rhetoric, Book-keeping and Business
Forms, and in Modern Languages.
The twenty-first semi-annual session opens on the
second Monday in September (24th Sep. 1857) in
charge
\$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.
The extension of the buildings will make room this ses-
sion for additional students.
Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute,
Franklin county, Ky., or the President of the Board.
August 12, 1857-17

LOCUST HILL
FEMALE ACADEMY.
UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resu-
mption of the exercises of this Institution before
Monday, October 26th.
On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will com-
mence, and continue without intermission till the first
of July next.
Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to
attend a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board
and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction
for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.
Hats requested. Sentual papers will provide themselves
with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear.
TERMS.
For board and tuition, per session of forty
weeks, \$140 00
For board, per session of forty lessons, 25 00
For use of pianos, per session of forty weeks, 5 00
By B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.
Sep. 21-3m.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE
BY
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of
the Fruits, Ornamentals, Trees,
Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above
named Nursery, will be had by
application to A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Ky.
Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,
Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS,
FOR FORFEITURE.
The following lands will be forfeited to the State of
Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, if the tax-
es, interest and cost thereon is not paid on or be-
fore the date aforesaid, viz:
No. 490—Benoni Swearingen, (part of 680 acres) 243
acres, Green county, East Fork of Little Barren; tax-
es, for 1854-55, amount, \$2 65.
No. 491—Wm. Robertson, 660 1/2 acres, Christian
county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; tax-
es, for 1854-55, amount, \$2 65.
No. 492—Wm. Robertson, 33 1/2 acres, Christian
county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; tax-
es, for 1854-55, amount, \$1 42.
No. 493—Wm. Robertson, 33 1/2 acres, Christian
county, Tradewater, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; tax-
es, for 1854-55, amount, \$1 42.
No. 494—Wm. Robertson, 300 acres, Henderson county,
Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; tax-
es, for 1854-55, amount, \$1 42.
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